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IF JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED, ON THE SHORT NOTICE AND AT REDUCED RATES.

[For the Democrat.] LOWNDES ACADEMY.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—At the present day, when so much is said about the propriety of encouraging and sustaining Southern enterprise, permit me to call the attention of the public to an enterprise undertaken by some who are not only sons of the South, but citizens of Lowndes county. If commercial dependence be an evil to be deprecated, surely mental wantage is a much greater evil. I hope therefore, that while our people are awakening to the importance of encouraging Southern commerce, Southern manufactures and Southern industry in general, they will not be unmindful of the duty of encouraging Southern schools, and especially those of our own State. Surely our own bright land contains within it the elements of all that is essential to our prosperity and happiness. Let us then support our own schools, as well as our other institutions.

But my design was to call the attention of the public to the literary institution whose name stands at the head of this article. This school was established several years ago by Rev. Peter Crawford, and is at present, under the control of Mr. Crawford and Mr. A. W. Richardson assisted by Mrs. Crawford, and by Mr. Mengier, teacher of Music. It was my good fortune to be present at the late examination, commencing on the 8th and closing on the 10th of the present month. I hope I shall not be accused of partiality, when I say that the examination bore ample testimony to the docility of the pupils, and to the indefatigable industry and sound scholarship of the teachers. Messrs. Crawford and Richardson, together with their assistants, evidently belong to that which is the most useful, and therefore the most respectable class of society, the working class. Mrs. C. is not only an able and faithful teacher, but precisely such a woman as may be safely intrusted with the care of a daughter.

The pupils were examined not only in the elementary branches of education, but in the Ancient Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, &c., and in all, with very few, if any exceptions, acquired them selves with great facility. Perhaps some deserve to be particularly mentioned, but where all did so well, it might appear censurable to discriminate. The school is provided with maps, globes and apparatus for experiment in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. On the evening of the second day, Mr. Mengier and his pupils treated us to a Musical Concert. The writer of this article frankly admits that he has not the slightest pretensions to musical science, but to his untrained ear, the voices of the little girls, in the joyous and buoyant period of youth, accompanying the music of the Pianos, afforded a delightful treat. Others who were doubtless much better judges of the artistic execution, expressed their decided approbation. In conclusion, the writer can conscientiously recommend Lowndes Academy to the patronage of the public. At the end of the present year, it is in contemplation to effect an entire separation of the Male and Female Departments. It is due to the citizens of Crawfordville and its vicinity to say that they provided a sumptuous public dinner on each day of the examination to which all were most hospitably invited.

A VISITER.

The TARTAN.—There is not a being that moves on the face of the habitable globe more degraded or more contemptible than a tartan. Virtuous principle, was of himself, virtue mean wretchedness indomitable to his character. His heart, in attempting to display it, he makes himself a fool. Has he friends? By an ostentatiously displaying their secrets he will make them his most bitter enemies. By telling all he knows but little. Does he covet the favor of any one? he attempts to gain it by slandering others.

A MONSTER MELON.—We were by invitation of our friend L. H. of Our House, one who parts who discussed, not the rights of secession nor the prospect of the coming cotton crop, but a much more reasonable and salutary subject in the shape of a fine large water melon. The melon was grown by Mr. L. H. over his Cedar Grove Plantation, near White Bluff, and weighed fifty-four and a half pounds. It will, perhaps, gratify to Mr. H. to know that the party enjoyed his melon with a relish, and that with the glass of sparkling beer, champagne, and a good cigar, with which it was accompanied, it was as delicious and grateful a treat as one might desire for a sunny summer's day.—*Evening News.*

[For the Democrat.] HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

Article No. 3.

sought after—there not having been in vogue any other prevailing writings during the dark ages.

During the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries Physicians were engaged in collecting, learning and explaining the ancient writings, and formed out of them a system of Medicine which they styled Botanic or Galenite. It did not attain, however, to its original splendor and perfection, and during the sixteenth century some Physicians became rapidly arrogant, and ambitious of distinction, affecting to be dissatisfied with the prevailing practice. Among this class was the famous Paracelsus, a native of Switzerland, born about the year 1493. He very early commenced a rambling life, assuming the pompous name of Theophrastus, Philippus, Aurelius, Bombastus de Hohenheim, &c. He affected to have found the Medical Art altogether erroneous, and that he had found out the true secret of the use of poisonous minerals as medicines. The conflict between this New Doctrine and the Old, was very great, and continued to down through the seventeenth century, when the New Theory triumphed. These mineral medicines were taken through a chemical process to prepare them for use, and hence the founder first assumed for his System the name of Chemical Practice. Now it is recognized, commonly, by the names of Old School, or Minerals, but technically, by the name of Allopathic Practice.

SENECA.

Columbus, Miss., July 25, 1851.

THE RIGHTS OF THE SLAVE STATES.

We find an article headed as above in that very able conducted paper the Southern (S.C.) Patriot, which strikes us as presenting the subject in so calm, just and truthful a manner—that we transfer the leading portion of the article to the column of the Advertiser. The editor of the Patriot, one of the ablest and most experienced men in the south, denounces the institution of slavery to be "hateful this day, as ever in the world," & "hateful true!" The Patriot thus expresses itself—

But are the rights of the slave States in such peril that we should now dissolve the Union in despair? It is true we have been swindled, and indolent, and怠慢, which has vexed the southern people. But this was at the formation of the constitution, nearly thirty years ago. Notwithstanding the bold & unfeeling and prejudice then, our right, weaker and have been maintained ever since, has grown in strength, in numbers, and is still on the increase, *mesmeilleur*, the institution being dismasted.

It is safer this day than it ever was in Orient world. We have just as much right to suppose that the federal government will destroy the value of our lands as the value of our states!

Indeed, there is more danger of the former than the latter. Ten times more injury has already been done to the real estate of South Carolina by the federal government, than there ever has been to slave property. By the purchase and vast accessions of new territory to the United States, lands in South Carolina have diminished in value to a very great extent. These accessions, too, have prevented, forever, the possibility of our lands increasing much in value. But they have opened a new field for labor, and thereby increased the value of our slaves. This would be the case even if they were entirely excluded from all this new territory. The withdrawal of the white labor from the old States would make slave labor no longer valuable.

The slavery has not been excluded from all this region country purchased and acquired by the United States. It is not excluded from Louisiana. It is not excluded from Missouri or Arkansas. Slavery exists in East Florida and West Florida. The State of Texas happened to slavery as high up as thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude. Utah and New Mexico, with their vast and unknown regions, may or may not be added to the Union as slave States, just as the people shall determine.

Let us remember, too, that slavery is now protected by a strong and powerful government. If the Union should be dissolved our government will be comparatively a weak one, and being entirely a slave country, will attract more the attention and interference of the abolition power of Europe, and the spirit of fanaticism in the Northern States.

The rights of the slaveholding States have been assailed, and will always be assailed, by madmen and abolitionists. The truths of Christianity have been fiercely assailed, and will be again and again to the end of time. We may expect every great interest in government to be attacked. But the northern people have a deep interest in slavery as well as ourselves. They

consume and live on the produced slave labor—cotton, rice and sugar. Their wealth and prosperity as a manufacturing and commercial people depend on a great number on the market of the slaveholding States. The mutual and harmonious interest between the north and south is stronger than their antagonistic interest. Like the solar system, there is, in the American Union, centripetal and centrifugal force, so well constructed and justly balanced, that neither consolidation nor division will ever take place. There is a weakness and a strength in the Confederacy of the States, which will always protect us from licentiousness on the one hand and tyranny on the other. Each section of the nation, and every State in the Union, has the power of defending its own rights, without the liability of trampling on the rights of others.

ELECTION.—Up Hill and Down.—F. COMPTON.—going to matr. a poor girl.—"Scarcey," the friend, "you can marry any one you like. Take my advice, marry rich. Don't make a son of yourself. It will be 'up hill work.' 'Good' and the other, "I had rather go up hill than down-hill any time." It was thought by a bystander, that "Fred," had "got him," and the other seemed to be pretty much of that opinion himself.—*Kirkpatrick.*

FOOTE AND BARTON AT JACINTO.

The North Mississippi Union thus describes the political discussions between Senator Foote and Roger Barton, Esq., at Jacinto, on the 16th ult.

Roger arose, wiped his nose, raised his right arm, rolled his eyes around, and after the preliminaries, informed the ladies that the great Roger Barton was a bucceler. We are certain that no lady who ever saw him, expected now or ever, to see anything else.

He then gave a learned dissertation on poisons and poisons, which subject he discussed very logically, classically and ably, and no doubt the Zoological Society heard him they would have presented him with a leather medal.

He then raised both hands towards high heaven—extended his right hand across three cracks made in Barton's back, leaned his body to it, and cracked his feet—rolled up his eyes—“In his mouth mind a tremulous exclamation, ‘The country is in danger.’”

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